

Polit. Pamph. Vol 146.

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P A R T I N G.

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Printed f

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AT
P A R T I N G
TO THE
EARL of SHELBURNE.

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. DEBRETT, (Successor to Mr. ALMON) opposite
BURLINGTON-HOUSE, PICCADILLY.
MDCCLXXXII.

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Printed for J. DERRITT, (Successor to Mr. Amon) opposite

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A

W O R D, &c.

My LORD,

IN a late conversation which I had the honour to have with one of your Lordship's most intimate noble friends, I was not a little surprised to find, that the predilection of the Court, notwithstanding your Lordship's influence there, was still as strong for the prosecution of the American war, as ever it had been in the administration of LORD NORTH: and that your Lordship, upon discovering this "ruling passion" to be unconquerable,

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and the tenure of office to be dependent upon it, was disposed to adopt and gratify this darling passion. And, that your Lordship had, by way of vindicating and apologizing for such a palpable and flat contradiction of all your former speeches in Parliament, said, “ that it was no more than the great Mr. Pitt had done, who, when out of office, had most vehemently condemned the German war, but finding, upon his coming into office afterwards, that it was the favourite war of the Court, he carried on that war with greater vigour, and at greater expence, than any other minister durst have thought of.”

If this is to be your apology for deserting your friends, your principles, and your country, it is worth a little examination.

Your *friends* make the least part of the consideration, therefore I shall not say

say much about them. And your *late* friends, or rather your *late* supporters as well as coadjutors, seem not to think it necessary to trouble the public with their sentiments; because their principles are universally known, and universally approved. Having acted up to their professions, they are contented with the public opinion. Being true Whigs, they supported your Lordship whenever you acted upon *their* principles. But when your Lordship quitted those principles, and adopted others, better suited to your views, they quitted that cabinet, in which they had given a seat to your Lordship, and retired with the consolation of having preserved their characters. The apostate shifts with every court-breeze. Having no principle of his own, he adopts that which supports him. Like the camelion, he takes his colour from the ground he stands upon.

The number of your Lordship's friends, who, upon the ever-memorable motion of the 27th of February, 1782, which overturned the late Ministry, voted with the Whigs, did not exceed five or six. The majority against the late Ministry was nineteen. The success of that day is therefore in no degree to be ascribed to your Lordship. Even COLONEL BARRE was silent. The fabric of corruption, which had been reared with so much cost and care, was on that day destroyed: but your Lordship held neither the spade nor the mattock. You were content to reap the fruits of other men's labours: and, like your predecessor, the DUKE of GRAFTON, you abandoned your creator, when he was confined to a sick bed. It was the apology of Mr. BRADSHAW, that Lord CHATHAM was insane. It was the speech of your Lordship, that Lord
Rock-

ROCKINGHAM could not recover. When Sylla revolted from Marius, who spared his life because he had taken refuge in his house; and when Cæsar declared against Antony, who had been duped into a support of his measures; both these Romans acted *openly*. It was reserved for modern apostacy, to plant thorns in the hours of seeming friendship under a sick man's pillow. *Causa latet, res est notissima.*

Your Lordship's *principles* are of the same magnitude with your followers. The former are not less pliable, than the latter are courteous. I have known your Lordship several years, and can truly affirm, that from the time of your connection with MR. CALCRAFT, (for LORD HOLLAND was afraid of you, and used to say, "that for so young a man, he never knew so complete a Jesuit") to the present hour, your abilities

as

as a politician never soared above the minutiae of a state paper, consisting of days and dates. This precision in periods has been mistaken for sound knowledge. It is not difficult to draw inferences from dates, which may confound and surprise the ignorant and indolent: but it is not a species of eloquence brought from the Chatham school, in which your Lordship pretends to have been a pupil. Before that school was opened, your Lordship was the disciple of LORD BUTE; and if it can be said, that your Lordship is fixed in any thing, it is in a strict adherence to the principles of his Lordship's seminary.

When the late Sir GILBERT ELIOT appeared at LORD ROCKINGHAM's levee in 1776, COLONEL ONSLOW said to him, "You are come to support us." "No!" said Sir Gilbert, "you are come
to

support *us*." In the course of the year LORD ROCKINGHAM lost his place, but preserved his independence. The comment is obvious. Your Lordship does not intend to make the same sacrifice to the same principle.

Your Lordship during the summer courted, and you are still paying court, to the Scotch and the Bedfords; the two parties who were the most violent advocates and supporters of all the late ruinous measures: and to complete the heterodox, you still call yourself the disciple of LORD CHATHAM. These gentlemen will not change their principles; they will not contradict themselves. Your Lordship must therefore *go* to them, or they will not support *you*. What analogy is there to this in LORD CHATHAM's character? When Count Daun took Fabius for his model, he adopted the principles, as well as imi-

tated the conduct of that celebrated Roman. But when your Lordship told the world, that you had taken LORD CHATHAM for your model, you neither adopted his principles, nor have imitated his conduct. His Lordship would not have supplicated assistance from the sanguinary promoters of the American war. To what part of LORD CHATHAM's conduct are we to look for your Lordship's imitation of it? I know of no similarity. To me the pretence appears to be all affectation and deception --- an artful lure held out to amuse the nation; a sort of felonious attempt to obtain the confidence of the public.

Let us now view the apology in another light, viz. *your country*. If I understand the design of it, and it is too obvious to be mistaken, the fact of Mr. PITT's pursuing the German war, after he had reprobated it in the strongest terms,

terms, is offered upon the presumption, that it is a good precedent for your Lordship, in a case which you wish us to believe is perfectly analogous. If the last position, that is the analogy, were true, the supposed case might bear an argument. But it unfortunately happens for your Lordship, that no analogy can be established between the German war and the American war. We had in Mr. PITT's time a brave and active ally, whose co-operation contributed to our successes. It was the battle of Rosbach which re-kindled the war in Lower Germany, after it had been extinguished in that quarter by the battle of Hastenbeck. Can your Lordship seriously think that the relief of Gibraltar makes an adequate parallel of circumstances, or that the bravery and skill of LORD HOWE; shewn upon that occasion,

sion,* can, by any interpretation or deduction, furnish any reason, argument, or apology, for continuing the American war, after the House of Commons have declared, by a solemn resolution, followed up by an address to the King,
 “ That the farther prosecution of offensive war on the continent of North America, for the purpose of reducing the revolted Colonies to obedience by force, will be the means of weakening the efforts of this country against her European enemies, tends under the present circumstances dangerously to encrease the mutual enmity, so fatal to the interests of both Great-Britain and America, and by preventing an happy reconciliation with that country,
 “ try,

* “ Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape calumny,” said *Commissioner Johnstone* in one of his speeches in the House of Commons; and *Nauticus Johnstone*, in his own style, has confirmed it.

“ try, to frustrate the earnest desire gra-
 “ ciously expressed by his Majesty to re-
 “ store the blessings of public tranquil-
 “ lity?” (See *Parliamen. Register*, 1782,
 p. 317.) And a few days afterwards, by
 another resolution, still stronger, they
 said, “ This House will consider as ene-
 “ mies to his Majesty, and this coun-
 “ try, all those who shall endeavour to
 “ frustrate his Majesty’s paternal care
 “ for the ease and happiness of his peo-
 “ ple, by advising, or *by any means at-*
 “ *tempting*, the farther prosecution of
 “ offensive war on the continent of
 “ North America, for the purpose of
 “ reducing the revolted colonies to obe-
 “ dience by force.” *Idem*, page 347.
 Even LORD NORTH, when speaking of
 this resolution a few days after it had
 passed, said, “ That he held it to be
 “ his indispensable duty to obey it, and
 “ never once to lose sight of it. It was

“ the right of that House to command, it
 “ was the duty of a Minister to obey its
 “ resolutions. Parliament had already
 “ expressed its orders, and it was scarce
 “ possible that a Minister should be found
 “ hardy, daring, infamous enough to ad-
 “ vise his Sovereign to differ in opinion
 “ from his Parliament.” (*Idem*, p. 348.)

The House of Commons is too strongly pledged to break its own resolution, so lately made, without fixing such a stigma upon its versatility, as must forever render it despicable in the judgment of the whole world. The minister, who, by his influence, hopes to gain such a victory over Parliament, has no good design upon Parliament. If a minister, having such a design, was not abandoned to decency, as well as principle, he would dissolve Parliament; and commence his new measures with a new Parliament, which, not being bound by

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any former resolutions, and being chosen, to a certain extent, under his auspices, might put on his livery without incurring the charge of inconsistency.

To these general testimonies against the American war, I will add the particular one of the young DUKE of RUTLAND, given on the 5th of April, 1775.

“ I am not sorry a debate has taken
 “ place, because I was rather desirous
 “ of making a kind of political creed,
 “ some professions of my sentiments
 “ upon this very important, this very
 “ serious, national question. . . . I dis-
 “ avow the whole system. It is com-
 “ menced in iniquity; it is pursued
 “ with resentment. Under whatever
 “ shape *in futurity* it may be revived,
 “ by *whomsoever* produced and sup-
 “ ported, it shall, from me, meet the
 “ most constant, determined, and inva-
 “ riable opposition.” *Id.* vol. i. p. 418.

Lord

Lord John Cavendish and Mr. Fox struggle are now in a private station. You have negotia almost exclusively the smiles of your Sovereign ; they only the empty applause of their country. This too they share with others, particularly those two spirited and not very amiable young Nobles, who stand so high means in fame and virtue, whom England glories predile that she can call her own, the VISCOUNTS favouri ALTHORPE and DUNCANNON ! conscio

That the Court should *wish* to per- should severe in the prosecution of the A- a case merican war, is not improbable. — similar Kings never surrender dominion but specio with great reluctance. Even private shelter gentlemen seldom part with their es- great tates, however convenient, until com- plete pelled by necessity. But a diminution House of power is more grievous to a prince, upon, than a diminution of property to a sub- out a ject. It was not until near the end stance of a long reign, spent in a continual tnuin struggle

For struggle by war, cruelty, cunning and
 have negotiation, that Philip II. could be
 ur So persuaded he had lost the Low Coun-
 use of tries. Neither is it improbable, that
 e with a minister, anxious of royal favour, and
 ed and not very scrupulous, nor delicate in the
 o high means of obtaining it, should adopt this
 glories predilection, and attempt to gratify this
 UNTS favourite wish of the Court; and that
 conscious of his own tergiversation, he
 o per- should ransack history and memory for
 e A- a case which he might pretend was
 e. — similar, in order to draw from it some
 but specious analogy, hoping thereby to
 private shelter himself under the credit of a
 r ef- great name, and to offer it as a com-
 com- plete vindication. But, that a British
 ution House of Commons should be prevailed
 ince, upon, within the same year, and with-
 sub- out any material alteration in circum-
 end stances, to approve of reviving or con-
 tual tinuing a self-destroying war, thereby
 ggle giving

giving the lie to their own most solemn resolutions, would be such a scandalous prostitution of the honour and dignity of Parliament, that I cannot, for a moment, entertain a thought of it. Or that the people at large, who have so woefully experienced in the accumulation of taxes, loss of trade, and decrease in the value of all kinds of property, the impolicy, delusion and suicide of the American war, should support a minister in any farther prosecution of that war, is, I think, utterly impossible. The impositions of the American refugees, who daily fill our public prints with abusive paragraphs upon our officers, with tales of division in the American counsels, and other matters equally and notoriously false have now lost their effect. They are known and despised. All descriptions of men are convinced, that they have

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been fatally misled by these artful and wicked people.

Perhaps your Lordship will contrive some middle-expedient. It was the expedient of Philip, when he could carry on the war in the Low Countries no longer, to offer them in dower with his daughter Isabella. Wiquefort tells you how the offer was received. Your Lordship's passion for precedents, may (for the paroxysm is not too great) induce you to offer the American States in dower with the Princess Royal, and, to complete the analogy, marry her Royal Highness to some Calvinist Prince, and send them to New York to make peace. The cases will be perfectly similar to the end.

Your Lordship is fond of middle expedients; or, how shall we account for that most extraordinary of all expedients, which not only exceeds every

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thing

thing in our times, but also in the arbitrary reigns of the Stuarts---Your Lordship's answer to the brewer's petition on the dearness of malt; wherein the future proceedings are bargained for, (the minister will support Messrs. Whitbread's indemnification, and Messrs. Whitbread will support the minister's measures) and, I may say, sold to individuals, like *post obits* at Skinner's or Christie's auction rooms. Parliament must either do a harsh thing against individuals, that is, let the law take its course, or, by acquiescing in the minister's promise, admit the precedent (your Lordship is fond of precedents) of its wisdom and justice being literally sold for so many bonds; which, upon the principles of expediency and humanity, Parliament must cancel. The upright intentions of the individuals who gave the bonds, is here out of the question; nobody doubts
their

their own interest being blended with the public good. But the same pretence may be set up, with the connivance of the minister, in favour of any other breach of the laws. The precedent being *once* admitted, it is the *will* of the minister, and not the *law*, which governs. This power, in the hands of a minister, is capable of giving him a greater influence over Parliament, than he could have obtained by contracts. But if we *must* have a dispensing and suspending power, which, in the judgment of your coadjutor, “ is only forty days tyranny at the outside,” in God’s name let the minister come forward, and assume it boldly and manfully, in the face of the nation; not sneak into the mean and pitiful subterfuge of begging individuals to give bond, until Parliament passes an act that shall release them from the penalties of their obligations.

By some half, or middle measure, that is neither peace nor war, independency nor supremacy, the minister is to keep his place; the American war is to go on; that is, peace is not to be made; though a British minister is kept residing publicly at Paris, thereby announcing to the whole world, that the Court of Great Britain are continually suing for peace at the foot of the throne of the House of Bourbon. But nothing decisive is held out, and consequently nothing decisive can be obtained, except the disgrace of our incessant supplication. The supplies for another year's war are therefore to be provided; another loan is in prospect; and more taxes are to be levied; all which are to be ascribed to the equivocal and unceasing versatility in the mind of the minister; which is fixed to no principle, and determined to no point, beyond the pedantry and under-

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There is another noble Lord to whom your Lordship carries a much nearer resemblance than to the late Earl of Chatham; I do not mean in features, because, in some eyes, his Lordships are the more favourable of the two; but, in the language of modern biography, in life, character and behaviour, and last speeches in the last sessions. Your Lordship cannot be offended at the parallel, because the hint is palpably borrowed from your own affected imitation of Lord Chatham. Such imitation has all the awkward appearance of gross art; but the parallel, your Lordship knows, is pure nature.

His

His Lordship was bred to the army.

He quarrelled with Prince Ferdinand.

He left the army.

He kept a good understanding at Carleton House, by means of Mr. J——.

He fought a duel with a Scotchman (Governor Johnstone).

He differed with the Junto (who made him Secretary of State) upon the *offer* of peace with America.

He said, in his last speech in the House of C——, that whenever independence was granted to America, this country was undone.

He was turned out in an underhand manner.

Your Lordship was designed for the army.

You quarrelled with Lord Bute.

Your Lordship did the same.

Your Lordship did the same, by means of Lady C—— F——.

Your Lordship did the same with another Scot (*Commis* Fullarton).

Your Lordship differed with Lord Rockingham (who made you Secretary of State) upon the *question* of peace with America.

Your Lordship said, at the same time in the House of L——, that whenever America became independent, the fun of Great Britain was set.

Your Lordship was taken in, in an underhand manner.

The public opinion of the minister has not contradicted the private one held by those who are personally known to your Lordship. While your Lordship was joined with the MARQUIS of ROCKINGHAM in office, the universal good opinion of the Marquis gave such satisfaction to the nation, as left no suspicions respecting his colleagues. The public reposed such a thorough confidence in the Marquis, that they entertained no apprehensions of any deceptions or subterfuges being in agitation, because they were certain that he was a gentleman of too nice honour to be concerned in any. But when your Lordship stepped into the Treasury, without the participation, consent, or even knowledge of your coadjutors; by whose labours, perseverance and abilities, the late ministers were defeated, and by whom your Lordship was made Secretary

cretary of State; the recollection of your Lordship's former mutabilities and duplicities, rushed upon every man's mind, and possessed it so entirely, that in the fullness of his sorrow, not of his astonishment, he could only say, "What else could be expected from the ambition and versatility of the EARL of SHELburne!"

MR. WILKES has, in the course of his political career, contributed not a little to give the public tolerable information of your Lordship's general character. Other pens, from the hired ones in the service of the court, to the volunteers in the service of the public, have, at different periods, shewn the track of your Lordship's pursuits, and the zig-zag lines of your Lordship's politics. These are not forgotten. They have left an impression upon the public mind.

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It has often been observed, that the stocks are the barometer of the state, that according to their advance or declension, the public judgment rises or falls, in confidence, or in doubt, of the wisdom which frames and directs the national measures. Let us try your Lordship by this barometer. You will not dispute the veracity of it, because you have, more than once, used it in argument against the late ministry. I will appeal to the most exact broker, whether the 3 per cent. consol. (which is the principal stock of business) had, in permanent price, advanced a fraction, from the time of your Lordship's stepping into the Treasury to the relief of Gibraltar? It certainly had not: which gives my position. After the relief of Gibraltar all the stocks advanced something. It was the success of that measure, and not the credit of your Lordship,

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ship, which created that advantage to the public. The same of your Lordship's wisdom had had its full operation upon the funds, before the relief of Gibraltar was accomplished. His majesty's minister at the court of Brussels, had been publicly sent by your Lordship to Paris, to negotiate peace; a circumstance, which, under any other minister less distinguished for instability, would have affected the funds very considerably. But the world seems to have no faith in your Lordship: foreigners as well as natives, are equally Sceptics. Until Gibraltar was relieved, the funds shewed no alteration in the public judgment. The spirit and success of that measure gave them a favourable turn. Your Lordship, I presume, does not claim any merit from that measure; or at most, it can only be a negative merit; that of not pre-

venting its execution. Your Lordship might, by your influence in the cabinet, considering who at this time compose the cabinet, have stopped the sailing of Lord Howe; but such a command would have been too bold and hazardous at the opening of your political mission. I will therefore give to your Lordship all the praise you can desire; that is, your Lordship neither prevented, nor accelerated, the relief of Gibraltar. It was a business peculiar to the Admiralty. Your Lordship had no concern in it, and consequently can derive no reputation from it.

With LORD ROCKINGHAM the confidence of the monied interest died. That interest never placed any great reliance upon your Lordship; and after the very extraordinary, but not very surprising, desertion of your colleagues; a desertion, which, in other men, though

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not in similar circumstances, yet if upon similar principles, would be stigmatised with the epithets treacherous and ungrateful; the monied men were not thereby induced to put any fresh hope, or confidence, in the assurances which your Lordship's friends gave them of peace; or, in the removal of Mr. Fitzherbert from Brussels to Paris. Mr. Grenville, a young man of family and fashion, declining the negotiation when it came under your Lordship's direction, was an unfavourable omen. It was said, and credited abroad, that he was too explicit in his language, too honest in his nature, and inherited too strongly the manly firmness of an Englishman, to trifle or be trifled with, to condescend to finesse, or to become a disciple in the school of Alberoni. He quitted a situation, which, after the alteration in the British cabinet, could
yield

yield him no honour; and for which others, not perhaps feeling the same nearness of relation to the national character, may be better suited to your Lordship's views.

After the treatment which your Lordship had so recently shewn to your political friends, the business of negotiation became disregarded by the public. The appearance of it was indeed held up, but it was considered as no other than a convenient thing, to be used when wanted, to be called real or imaginary, a sort of hocus-pocus, or political legerdemain, to be produced or extinguished, for the occasional support of a system, which, being founded in artifice, must be maintained by deception. Not having therefore the confidence of the people, it was consistent with your Lordship's genius, to supply the chasm by expedients. Nobody will arraign
your

your Lordship's skill in these little resources. An expedient, in a minister, is often the refuge of lost veracity. The JUNIOR PITT was to supply it. But it was not civil to the youth to place him so high at first; because he cannot go down without betraying some symptoms of awkwardness. The office of Chancellor of the Exchequer was not proper for him: it is an office for experience, not for eloquence; for plodding industry, not juvenile spirit; for arithmetical calculation and commercial knowledge, not for rhetorical excellence and college learning. However, the appointment was an expedient, and it will answer for the day; though at his expence for ever.

The rise of the stocks is not therefore to be ascribed to the credit of your Lordship's name. The real stockholders have gained no advantage from your
 Lordship's

Lordship's character. Some gamblers have indeed gained, and some of course must have lost; for no sooner was your Lordship's advancement to the Treasury made known, than the *old play* in the Alley began. One would imagine the Bulls and Bears knew your Lordship by instinct. The traffic of temporary buying and selling, which had ceased since 1776, was revived with uncommon ardour upon your Lordship's promotion to the Treasury. Something must have given rise to this sudden rage for gambling. When the great traits of a Minister's character are marked and known, when the soundness of his judgment and the wisdom of his opinions are conspicuous in every part of his conduct, his complexion and reputation are permanent; there are no chances in his character; there can be no odds laid upon his opinions. It is the fickle, unstable minister, who

who furnishes room for gambling: the bets are upon the changeableness of his nature; his opinions are unsettled, wavering upon the most trifling occurrences. His character is wholly doubtful; and every gambler wagers not upon the Minister, for he thinks him not certain or fixed enough, to buy or sell upon for any length of time; but he wagers upon his own *opinion* of the Minister, for a week, or longer, as he thinks he can trust him. Whoever remembers the transactions of the Alley during LORD BUTE's administration, when he was supported by your Lordship and COLONEL BARRE, against MR. PITT and the Whigs, must recollect the same passion for buying and selling as at present. The Bulls and Bears had a good guess; for though his Lordship was a great favourite with the King, and had, a few months before he went from the office of Secretary of State to that

of the Treasury, been decorated with a blue ribband: yet they had no opinion of his stability. The event shewed their sagacity; for he was only eleven months at the Treasury. He saw the indignation of the people rising against him, principally for the treacherous and dishonourable means he used in acquiring that station; by driving from the cabinet the favourite minister of the people. And to this hour, this transaction furnishes the heaviest charge against LORD BUTE; for from that moment he lost all public confidence, and incurred the public hatred. Had MR. PITT remained in the cabinet, nobody would have enquired after LORD BUTE; the praise or blame of measures would have been solely directed to MR. PITT: but the vanity and insolence of LORD BUTE ruined his character, tarnished the lustre of the Crown, and sacrificed the interests of the nation.

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With all his pride, he was unequal to war; and with all his cunning, he was too weak for negociation.---What then could he do?---Just what he did. He *begged* a peace, and bought approbation of it.

The Whigs are naturally the enemies of the House of Bourbon. The Tories are almost as naturally her friends. There is something congenial in the passions, and habits of thinking, between a Tory and an Absolute-monarchy-man, that draws them together. Your Lordship supported the Tory administration of LORD BUTE, and your friend COLONEL BARRE at the same time, most ruffian-like, abused the Whig politics of MR. PITT. What does your Lordship intend to be now --- a Whig or a Tory --- or a something between both ---- a Prince Volfus, hip hop, hip hop, one boot on, the other boot off?

These manœuvres, my Lord, will not procure you the confidence of DR. FRANKLIN. Nothing alarms an American so much as *duplicity*; he is more jealous of a secret Tory than fearful of an open one. Peace with America is farther off in your Lordship's administration than it was in LORD NORTH'S. There was a time when his Lordship was no enemy to the measure of American independence; this was, when the *acting* cabinet, of his day, resolved upon the removal of LORD SACKVILLE; and at that time the offer would have succeeded. Circumstances were not very materially changed when MR. FOX proposed it, and when your Lordship prevented it. From that moment the Americans saw all was not sound in the British cabinet. There was *duplicity* in it. The American ministers, as was very natural, immediately guarded
 against

against it. Their alliances since that time have been made stronger; and their demands, in consequence, are raised. These disadvantages are the first precious fruits of your Lordship's politics. I will draw no parallel between your Lordship's present situation and that of LORD BUTE, previous to the peace of Paris. Hitherto the Gemini are co-equal --- time must give the remainder.

In LORD NORTH's time, the proposition respecting American independence was delayed by the opposition it met with from LORD SACKVILLE. But so sincerely did the Cabinet adopt the measure, that they resolved to remove LORD SACKVILLE, because he was the only *visible* impediment to it. What encouraged that noble Lord in his opposition to the measure? Was it not a *secret* and confidential knowledge of the

the opinion and *resolution* of another quarter?

Sometimes it is better to explain by analogy; or, it may be called more decent, than to assert in direct terms.

When the late DUKE OF BEDFORD insisted upon the removal of MR. STUART MACKENZIE, his Grace was never afterwards re-admitted in the closet, and the Ministers were changed. When LORD SACKVILLE was attacked upon his removal to the House of Lords, the Duke of Richmond took notice that his brother-ministers did not defend him. The propriety of his Lordship's creation was left to stand singly upon the *right* of the Crown; and the Ministers were changed. The subject is tender, though interesting; the description is delicate, though a little obscure. When MR. FOX made his proposition, your Lordship knew the *ground* upon
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which LORD SACKVILLE had made the same opposition before. It was from *this ground* that your Lordship ascended the Treasury. *Farewel!*

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which Lord Sackville had made the
opposition to the bill
was now that the bill had passed
the House of Commons.

